

GOERIDAE ULMER, 1903 VERSUS TRICHOSTOMATIDAE
 RAMBUR, 1842 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA): REQUEST FOR A
 RULING UNDER ARTICLE 23d(ii). Z.N.(S.)1456

By the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological
 Nomenclature

In 1961 (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 19, p. 301) Dr D. E. Kimmins proposed that the family-group name TRICHOSTOMATIDAE Rambur, 1842 (as 'Trichostomides') be rejected as a nomen oblitum under the provisions of Article 23b then in force. The application was not proceeded with owing to the uncertainty surrounding those provisions, and has subsequently been overlooked. Dr Kimmins no longer wishes to proceed with it, but Dr Peter Barnard (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) advises me that it ought to be pursued.

2. Dr Kimmins pointed out that the earliest family-group name for the taxon currently known as GOERIDAE (GOERINAE Ulmer, 1903, *Abh. Naturw. Ver. Hamburg*, vol. 18, p. 81) is TRICHOSTOMATIDAE Rambur, 1842, *Hist. nat. Ins. Névr.*, p. 489 (as 'Trichostomides'). The bases for these two family-group names are, respectively, *Goera* Stephens, 1829, *Nom. brit. Ins.* p. 28, type species, by subsequent designation by Westwood, 1840, *Introd. mod. Class. Ins.*, vol. 2, *Syn. genera brit. Ins.*, p. 50, *Phryganea pilosa* Fabricius, 1775; *Trichostoma* Pictet, 1834, *Rech. Phrygan.*, p. 172, type species, by subsequent designation by Kimmins, 1961, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 19, p. 301, *Trichostoma picicorne* Pictet, 1834, *op. cit.*, p. 174, a junior subjective synonym of *Phryganea pallipes* Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.*, vol. 1, p. 388. (As that species is the type species of *Silo* Curtis, 1833—see Opinion 654, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 20, pp. 119–120, 1963—*Trichostoma* Pictet, 1834 is a junior subjective synonym of *Silo* Curtis.)

3. TRICHOSTOMATIDAE has been used by Newman, 1853, *Zoologist* vol. 11, Appendix, p. cciv and by Acloque, 1897, *Faune de France*, vol. 2, p. 42, but since then the name has been abandoned in favour of GOERIDAE. The status of TRICHOSTOMATIDAE seems in any case to be anomalous. The name of its type genus is a junior subjective synonym; yet because the senior subjective synonym (*Silo* Curtis, 1833) is not the basis of a family-group name, Article 40 presumably does not apply, since it was not by reason of that synonymy that the family-group name was changed. On the other hand, Article 23d(ii) clearly applies, since the application of the Law of Priority to GOERIDAE and TRICHOSTOMATIDAE would clearly upset general usage. This is shown by the following references to recent uses of

GOERIDAE, kindly supplied by Dr Barnard:

- Ross, 1944, p. 256 (Trichoptera of Illinois)
- Ross, 1956, p. 10 (evolution of Trichoptera)
- Schmid, 1958, p. 153 (Trichoptera of Ceylon)
- Peterson, 1960, p. 369 (larvae of insects)
- Kimmins, 1966, p. 118 (British check-list)
- Lepneva, 1966, p. 322 (larvae of USSR)
- Malicky, 1973, p. 12 (review of world Trichoptera)
- Macan, 1973, p. 90 (key to British species)
- Schmid, 1980, p. 143 (Trichoptera of Canada)
- Malicky, 1983, p. 137 (key to European species).

4. Dr Kimmins's original application was supported by Dr F. C. J. Fischer (Rotterdam), Dr K. M. F. Scott (University of Cape Town), Dr Glenn B. Wiggins (Royal Ontario Museum) and Dr Bo Tjeder (Falun, Sweden). The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to rule under Article 23d(ii) that the family-group name GOERINAE Ulmer, 1903 is to be accepted as the valid name for any family-group taxon to which that name and TRICHOSTOMATIDAE Rambur, 1842 have been applied;
- (2) to place the generic name *Goera* Stephens, 1829 (gender: feminine) type species, by subsequent designation by Westwood, 1840, *Phryganea pilosa* Fabricius, 1775, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *pilosa* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Phryganea pilosa* (specific name of type species of *Goera* Stephens, 1829) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (4) to place the family-group name GOERINAE Ulmer, 1903 (type genus *Goera* Stephens, 1829) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;
- (5) to place the family-group name TRICHOSTOMATIDAE Rambur, 1842 (type genus *Trichostoma* Pictet, 1834) (invalid through the ruling requested under (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

REFERENCES

- KIMMINS, D. E. 1966. A revised check-list of the British Trichoptera. *Entomologist's Gaz.*, vol. 17, pp. 111-120.
- LEPNEVA, S. G. 1966. Trichoptera. II, 2. Larvae and pupae of Integripalpia. *Fauna SSSR* (N.S.), vol. 95, pp. 1-562. [In Russian.]
- MACAN, T. T. 1973. A key to the adults of the British Trichoptera. *Scient. Pubs Freshwat. biol. Ass.* no. 28, pp. 1-151.

- MALICKY, H. 1973. In Kükenthal, W. (Editor). Trichopteren (Köcherfliegen). *Handb. Zool., Berl.*, vol. 4(2). part 29, pp. 1-114
- 1983. *Atlas of European Trichoptera* x, 298 pp. The Hague.
- PETERSON, A. 1960. *Larvae of insects an introduction to nearctic species Part II*. 416 pp. Columbus.
- ROSS, H. H. 1944. The caddis flies, or Trichoptera, of Illinois. *Bull. Ill. nat. Hist. Surv.*, vol. 23(1), pp. vi, 1-326.
- 1956. *Evolution and classification of the mountain caddisflies* viii, 213 pp. Urbana.
- SCHMID, F. 1958. Trichoptères de Ceylan. *Arch Hydrobiol.*, vol. 54, pp. 1-173.
- 1980. Genera des Trichoptères du Canada et des Etats adjacents. *Les insectes et Arachnides du Canada*. part 7, pp. 1-296.